

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to have the leaves, flowers, and fruit; and, in the case of bulbous plants, the bulbs, also. When they are sent from a distance it is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When the dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed between pieces of stiff pasteboard. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where collected, the date, and any other particulars of the plant, whether reputed poisonous, pestiferous, medicinal, or useful.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

BOTANICAL DIVISION,

Washington, D. C., Mar. 5, 1890.

Dear Dr. Watson:

I have a plant from the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. ~~San Francisco~~ <sup>N.M.</sup> which I have called a new species of Nasturtium, and described as such.

Dr. Vasey doesn't think it is new, but can't place it. And he has asked me to send it to you, to find out if you have anything like it.

I send all the specimens that were collected, as they are scanty enough. Will you return them all so that they may be figured if new, and we will divide with you afterward.

Yours very sincerely,  
Fred. V. Coville,  
Asst. Botanist.

P.S. I haven't the least desire to see any more specimens like those of Dr. Duges. F.V.C.